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## THE EFFECT OF THE LETTERS IN THE MEANING OF WORDS IN ARABIC

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Two politicians who gave a superficial assessment of their great word replied with common ground. Elements that determine the level of ambiguity are ignored. In contrast, the third politician responded logically to the question of analytical basis. It has had a stronger impact on the audience than previous speeches.

**Purity of the Speech.** When we consider speech as a product of speech, it is a process of post-sales inspection. In this process, foreign elements in the content are removed. The level of speech is assessed by the absence of parasites (many repetitive), idiosyncratic expression, untraditional foreign words and vocabulary, jargons, vulgarism, and cancellisms. In short, the purity of speech is primarily due to the fact that it conforms to the linguistic norms of the literary language. [8: 56,57]

Any political speech must really be free from the above. This is because the different types of repetition or jargon, and the encounter of the vulgar people, cause the speech to diminish its political significance.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, meeting the communal requirements for political speech enhances the content of the speech. Just as any motion is subject to certain requirements, political speech should also be subject to the above requirements. The requirements are road markings on the intended destination, and these symbols are easily accessible. Every politician who goes to the stage will be the speaker of their own word. Clear, with an accurate, logical, and pure speech, it is obvious that this idea can be used by others.

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## THE EFFECT OF THE LETTERS IN THE MEANING OF WORDS IN ARABIC

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**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada arab tilidagi so'zlarning ma'nolari va ushbu so'zlar tarkibidan joy olgan harflar o'rtasidagi o'zaro bogliqlikka oid ma'lumotlar hamda harflarning so'z ma'nosiga qanday ta'sir o'tkazishi bo'yicha arab tilshunoslarining bildirgan fikr-mulohazalarining sharhi keltirilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** harf, semantika, "xo", "to", "sod", "ayn" tovushlari, hamza, uch negizli fe'llar, fatha, kasra, damma harakatlari, Ibn Jinniy, aniq va majhul daraja sifatdoshlar, I bob va IV bob fe'llari.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье даётся информация значения арабских слов и взаимосвязь между буквами, содержащимися в этих словах и толкование мнений арабских лингвистов о том, как слова влияют на значение слова.

**Ключевые слова:** буква, семантика, звуки "хо", "то", "сод", "айн", хамза, трёх буквенные глаголы, огласовки фатха, касра, дамма, причастие действительного и страдательного залога, трёх буквенные глаголы, первая и четвёртая порода глагола.

**Abstract:** In this article was given information about the meaning of words in Arabic and the relationship between the letters contained in these words and interpretation of the opinions of Arab linguists on how words affect the meaning of the word.

**Keywords:** letter, semantic, sounds "xo", "to", "sod", "ayn", khamza, fatha, kesra, damma, passive and active participle, three letter verbs, verbs of Chapter I and Chapter IV.

## Introduction

While we learn Arabic language which is one of the most beautiful and unique languages in the world, we may face with many aspects of this language that are different from other languages. For example, that Arabic language contains the words which do not exist in other languages, is rich with synonyms, has efficient word formation methods is included in it. Moreover, as one of the most striking aspects of the Arabic language, we can also show the effect of letters on the meaning of word. It is known, there are 28 consonants(letters) in Arabic, all of these letters effect the meaning of the word typically.

## Literature Review

Let's see these cases below: The first two letters in the Arabic language characterized by having many similar words (usually, rudimentary verbs) with some common semantic character. For example, one of the most widely used verbs نَب (nb) cell-based verbs generally it means inside or outside of something. For example “rise” – رَبا, “go up”, “increase” – زَبَت, “surge” – زَبَس, “throw” – رَاج, “go out” – رَاج, “rise” (about dough) – نَبَر, “grow up” – نَبَض, “pump” (about heart). فر (fr) -each of these verbs is made up of a hivemeans the action taken towards different sides. For example

فرد “split”, “chop”, “break” – فرج

فرك “split”, “gnaw” – فرس

فرم “crack”, “wipe”, “knead”

“break”, “split up”

قت (qt) words made from hive “chop”, “cut”, “pick”, “tear”, the words made of the hive of فل (fl) mean “split” or “separate”, the words made of the hive of فخ (fx) mean “blow” [1].

## Research Methodology

Ibn Jinni is also similar to two voices, Ibn Jinni stated that the words which are varied with the third sound are similar. If two different types of sound or sound

quality are interconnected these words are "تَعَاوَبَ الَّلَفَاظُ لَتَعَاوَبَ الْمَعَارِي" – was put into the chapter of "Change of words in the meaning of the sequence". Here are some examples from Ibn Jinni in this chapter:

يَوْنَلِي وَفَجَلَا يَنَ عَجُولَ صَوَّلَعَلَا : اُولَاقِ و ، نَاسِنَالِ ضَرَعِي قَلَقِي وَ شَطِطَ وَ قَنَخَ : زَلَعَلَا  
"داصلًا خَتَأَ يَالِزَ وَ (ص ل ع) نَمَاهُ وَ (ز ل ع) نَمَكَافُذَ ، نَمَ فُلُقِي وَ نَالِإِنْسِ دَل

"لَعَزَّ" insomnia, foolishness, light nature, "لَعَوَّصَ" they say this that mm is hungry and famished, initial word is ز ، ل ، ع formed with, And the letter "za" is the sister of "sod" [2]. If we comment these two examples, "لَعَزَّ" va "لَعَوَّصَ" overall sleeplessness, but "لَعَوَّصَ" and "لَعَزَّ" give the meaning of the person who did not even think of sleeping because of strong hunger.

نَا امَكَ عَيْنَالَا مِنْ يَوْقَا هَزَقَلَا وَ اَهْنَمَ لَانِي وَ لَنَفْسَا يَعْسَفُ اَلْأَسْفُ أَنْ امَكَ زَمَلَا خَتَأَ عَيْنَالَا  
"فَسَعَلَابَ دَرَّ رَنَلَا نَمَ طَلَعَا سَنَلَا فَسَا"

Unfortunate cases hurt us A'yn is the sister of Hamza. The sadness of the soul is not to be repeated the more difficult the disaster is, the stronger it is, Hamza is stronger than A'yn [3]. "لَعْسَفَ" is pitiness, "لَعَسَفَ" is being in trouble. If we compare the semantic meaning of these two words, we may face with the idea which is being in hard condition is less effective than pitiness. Dr. Sirvon Abduzzahra Al-Janabi, in his "Handwriting, Ibn Jinni" about the effects of letters on words [2]:

اَلْأَقْوَى اَلصَّوْتُ اَلَّذِي فَعَلَ اَلْفِعْلَ اَلَّذِي فَعَلَ اَلْفِعْلَ اَلَّذِي فَعَلَ اَلْفِعْلَ اَلَّذِي فَعَلَ اَلْفِعْلَ

"They put the strongest sound to the strongest verb and the weakest to the weakest verbs".

It provides the following examples

صَرَ الجندب –grasshoppers are singing

صرصر البازي –falcon cries ("ro" is repeated)

قُطَّ الشيء –cut (sideways)

قُذَّ الشيء –cut (horizontally)

مَدَّ الحبل –fasten ropes

مَتَّ إِلَيْهِ بِرَابَةٍ –connecting with ties of relative

## Analyses and Results

To enhance the meaning of the word by changing a letter in Arabic or adding a single letter to it or to make totally another meaning of it. For example, only salt water that can be consumed at the time of necessity the Arabians use the word شروب, valuable drinking water they use شرب Sprinkle with a little water in the man's pants نضح sprinkle water, drowning it is نضح. Here are some other examples:

grasp with all the hand بُض	holding with fingers بُص
to eat with appetite خضم	eat by biting less قضم
burning خامدة	the fire which is gone هامة
pedestrian صائين	person driving horse صائم
reward شكم	first token شك
miscalculate غلت	the invention invented by غلط chance

We look at other examples of change in the meaning of a word or movement in the word:

المرَّوحة – a girl who waves a fan, المروحة – place of many winds

يوم ر – day of breeze, يوم را – the day of strong winds

رجل حاف – bare footed person, رجل حف – tired person

Likewise, with an attempt, it is possible to know whether the word is exact or abstract. We illustrate this in the following example: If people are cursing someone that person is called cursed person بئس , if that person curses others it is بئس if people scold him it is بئس if he scolds people بئس is it بئس . In these examples, the first word "ba" is derived from the word "fatha", which means that the word is definite in character.